



ACTION PLAN

PITCAIRN

AUGUST 2014 → JANUARY 2018

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AUGUST 2014 → JANUARY 2018



Pacific
Community
Communauté
du Pacifique

PACIFIC COMMUNITY (SPC) NOUMEA
NEW CALEDONIA/2017

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KEY FIGURES

PITCAIRN

50

Inhabitants

4

islands: Pitcairn, Oeno,
Henderson and Ducie

347^m

Highest peak

800,000

sq. km

Exclusive economic
zone (EEZ)

47

sq. km

in land area

BIODIVERSITY AND ECONOMY

10

Endemic
plants

80

Endemic species

28

nesting bird
species

656

Tourists debarked
on Pitcairn in 2016

3500

Pieces of plastic
arrive on Henderson
Island beach each day

INTEGRE IN THE PACIFIC OVERSEAS COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

XPF **1.43**

billion budget, i.e.
EUR 12 million

4

OCTs: French Polynesia,
New Caledonia,
Wallis & Futuna and Pitcairn

9

Pilot sites

5

Project coordinators
at SPC

INTEGRE ON PITCAIRN

1

Pilot site

EUR **371,600**

Budget , i.e. XPF 44 million
and NZD 580,625

4

Key Activities

HIGHLIGHTS

The Pitcairn Island group consists of four virtually untouched islands with a surface area of 47 sq. km (Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno) located in between French Polynesia and Easter Island. Only the island of Pitcairn is inhabited by about 50 people, making it one of the least populated island territories in the world. The community is made up, in part, of the descendants of HMS Bounty, a British Royal Navy armed vessel, who found refuge on this isolated island in 1790 to escape hanging following the well-known mutiny.

These islands host a remarkable natural heritage, particularly in terms of marine biodiversity, which is still very well preserved. However, Pitcairn is at risk from human activities such as logging and from invasive species, most especially wild goats that cause watershed erosion. A scientific study in 2017 revealed that Henderson Island had the world's highest density of plastic waste at 671 pieces per square metre.

Integrated coastal management is about using the coast sustainably by reconciling social and economic development with biological, environmental and cultural conservation for the good of current and future generations.

INTEGRE (French acronym for Pacific Territories Initiative for Regional Management of the Environment) provides support to integrated

coastal management (ICM) initiatives in the four European Pacific overseas countries and territories (OCTs) and promotes ICM in the Pacific.

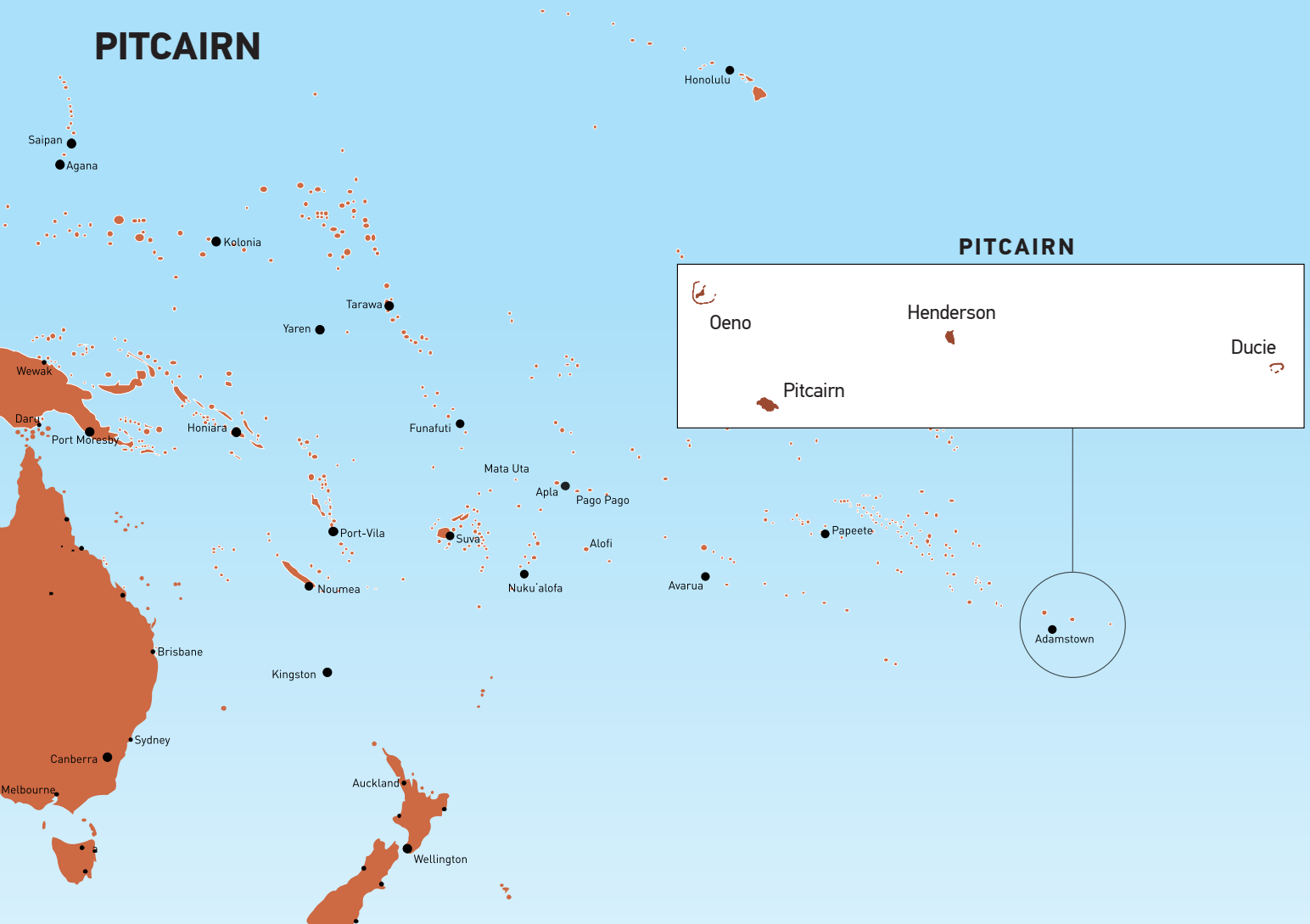
Funded by the European Union to the tune of EUR 12 million (XPF 1.43 billion), INTEGRE runs from 2013 to 2018 and is driven by French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Wallis & Futuna and Pitcairn so as to focus on supporting sustainable environmental management initiatives.

INTEGRE's regional activities focus on strengthening regional cooperation in integrated coastal management and promoting sustainable development for the benefit of communities.

INTEGRE's action plan for Pitcairn was developed in close collaboration with the inhabitants, who are concerned about preserving their environment and heritage, as well as with the island council and the Natural Resource Division's management. The various activities carried out with local stakeholders during the four years of project implementation are designed to

- improve waste management
- limit erosion
- better manage fisheries resources
- control invasive species
- promote commercial development

PITCAIRN



Longboat Hangar at Pitcairn wharf © SPC - INTEGRE



1

UNDERSTANDING

THE BACKGROUND
AND ISSUES IN PITCAIRN

PITCAIRN'S ORIGINALITY AND UNIQUENESS

The only British overseas territory in the Pacific, the Pitcairn Island group hosts a virtually untouched natural heritage and is home to about 50 inhabitants. So managing and preserving these very isolated and fragile environments is a high-priority sustainable development issue for the territory. An overview of the dynamics at work is provided below.

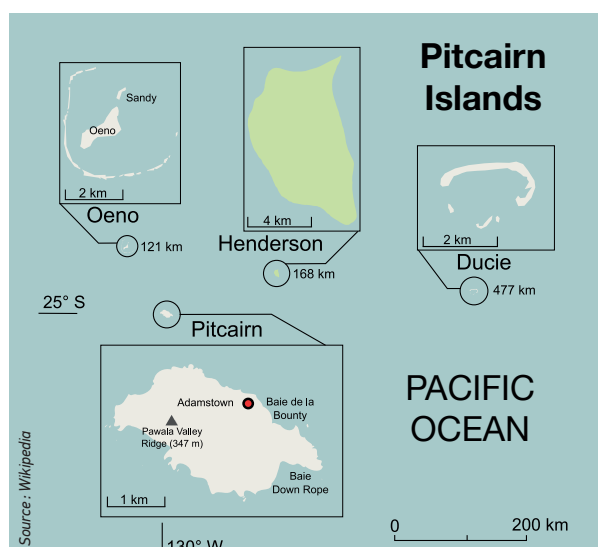
GEOGRAPHY

FOUR VIRTUALLY UNTOUCHED ISLANDS

The Pitcairn Island group is made up of four small, virtually untouched islands that are among the most remote in the world. They are located 2200 km east of Tahiti, 1570 km west of Easter Island and 5350 km north-east of New Zealand. To reach this part of the world, you have to go to the island of Mangareva in the Gambier Islands in French Polynesia and then travel by ship (The Claymore) for two days. This ship makes return trips only three times a year, i.e. in May, August and November.

The four islands in the group are called Pitcairn (the only inhabited island), Henderson, Ducie, and Oeno. They are subtropical islands with fertile volcanic soil and lush vegetation. Pitcairn is a dead volcano with steep slopes, whose peak reaches 347 m above sea level. It has a land area of about 5 sq. km.

Henderson is a raised fossilized-coral atoll, designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Ducie, the most southerly coral atoll in the world, has a central lagoon surrounded by four tiny islands covering an area of 70 ha. Finally, Oeno is a 65-ha low-lying coral atoll surrounded by a shallow lagoon and a fringing reef.



POPULATION

DESCENDANTS OF HMS BOUNTY

Only Pitcairn is inhabited with 49 Pitcairn Islanders and a dozen expatriates, making it one of the least populated island territories in the world. Some of the inhabitants are descendants of the nine Bounty mutineers, who, together with six Polynesian men, 12 Polynesian women, and a baby, took refuge on the island in January 1790 to escape hanging following Christian Fletcher's mutiny against Captain William Bligh. The population peaked at 233 people in 1886 and has experienced a significant decline since the 1960s due to migration to New Zealand. The working force currently consists of 27 people aged 16 to 64. There are about 50 residents together with about a dozen non-resident public servants, most of whom have yearly contracts. The difficulties caused by isolation are particularly acute on Pitcairn, where there is a limited labour force and very infrequent transport options.

GOVERNANCE

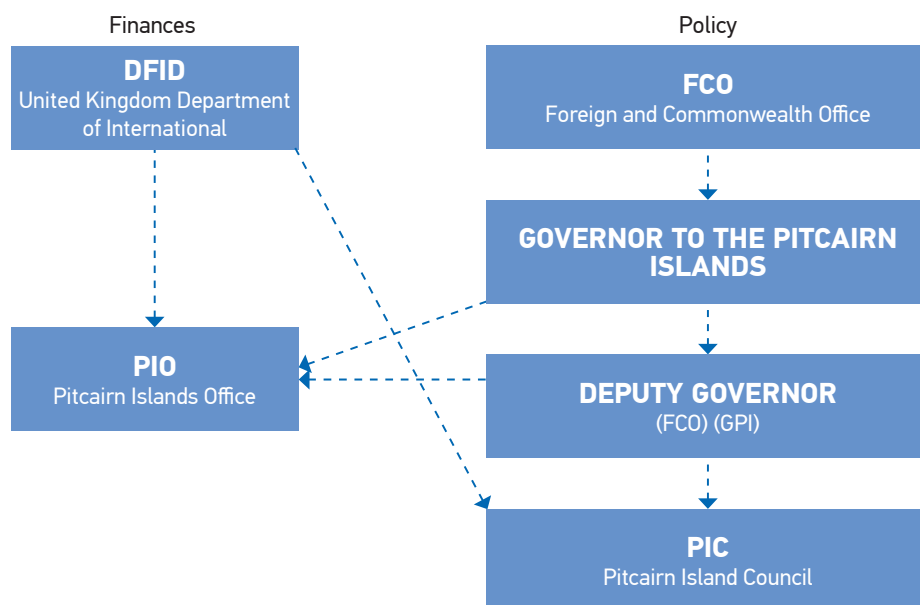
A GOVERNOR AND A COUNCIL

Pitcairn is administered by the Governor of the Pitcairn Islands, a position held by the British High Commissioner to New Zealand, based in Wellington, New Zealand. The Governor's primary function is to represent the Pitcairn Government (GPI).

The Governor's Office, including the Deputy Governor and in collaboration with the FCO (Foreign and Commonwealth Office) and DFID (United Kingdom Department of International Development), provides the functions of a central government. The Governor's Office also has a FCO-appointed Governor's Representative who is based on Pitcairn Island and assists the Governor in the day-to-day management of the Island.

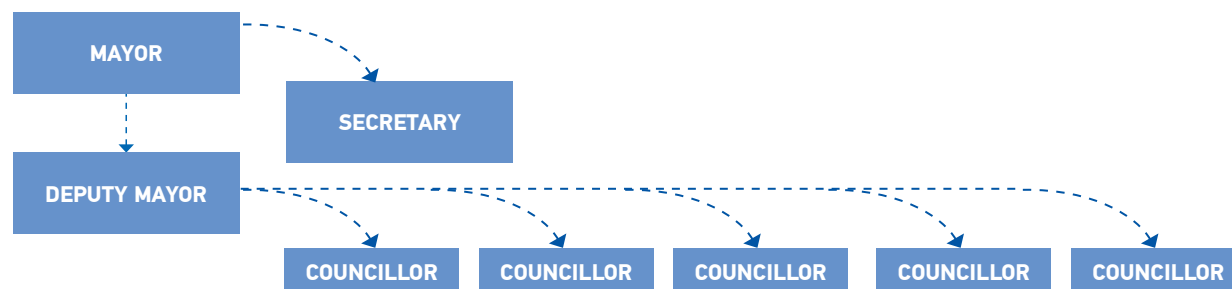
The Pitcairn Islands Office (PIO), based in Auckland, New Zealand, provides the financial, operational and logistical roles for the GPI.

The Pitcairn Island Council is the elected body of the island. It is composed of Adamstown's mayor (President of the PIC, elected for three years), the deputy mayor and five elected councillors (who all serve two-year terms).



Under the PIC, four divisions ensure day-to-day administration of the island: the Community Division, Natural Resources Division, Operations Division, and Finance & Economy Division. The Division of Natural Resources focuses on conservation and biosecurity.

PITCAIRN ISLAND COUNCIL



ECONOMY

TOURISM AND PUBLIC SERVICE

In the Pitcairn group, jobs are divided between the public and private sectors. Most of the active work force hold part-time public-service positions. The island receives GBP 2.9 million in aid from the British Government (Department for International Development – DFID) to provide for essential needs. Government incomes include: revenue from stamp and coin sales, landing fees, visa application fees, domain name (.pn), registration fees, and passenger fares. Government positions are paid at a rate of NZD 10-12/hour and there are no income-tax deductions or contributions.

Loans (for a period of 10 years) are available from the British Government to build houses and are interest-free for the first four years; Inhabitants also practice subsistence farming and fishing.

Every year, hundreds of tourists debark on the island (see table). Curious to relive the saga of the Bounty mutineers, they generate income for the island through the sales of souvenirs, handicrafts, local products; guided tours, home stays and food services, maintenance, transactions with cruise-ship passengers and fish sales (mainly as one-off supplies to passing ships).

Annual tourism on Pitcairn	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cruise ships	7	14	13	6
Yachts	15	28	14	14
Total passengers	6006	12,529	9299	4588
Total crew members	3258	6432	4918	2563
Tourists who disembarked	389	913	758	656

Source: Pitcairn Tourist Office

DFID, via the PIO, initiated two consultancy projects that have now been completed:

- A Diaspora survey to support the work being done on repopulation
- An economic survey to look at the current economic position and the expected economic future based on current indicators.

BIODIVERSITY

A UNIQUE HERITAGE

The small island of Pitcairn is home to 80 species of native vascular plants, including 10 endemic ones. Some 28 bird species nest in the island group, including a Murphy's petrel population that represents 90% of the world's population for this species. In 2012, a National Geographic expedition said that the ocean waters around the Pitcairn Islands were almost pristine. They described "pristine marine ecosystems

with intact coral communities and healthy fish populations dominated by top predators such as sharks, unaltered deep sea habitats [harbouring] unique biodiversity (rare deep sea sharks, fish species completely new to science)." Following this expedition, the Pitcairn Island Council supported the Pew Charitable Trusts' proposal to create a marine reserve, which is currently being considered by the UK Government.

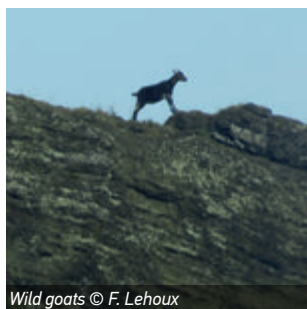


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LOCAL AND GLOBAL MAN-MADE THREATS

The introduction of invasive species to Pitcairn has resulted in considerable damage to the land environment. Wild goats cause soil erosion and so, there was an eradication campaign in 2014 to rid the island of these pests. Rats are not only a hindrance to local farming yields but are also a health risk. There has also been overlogging locally for fuel and for building materials. In addition, Pitcairn has experienced a change in weather patterns with unpredictable weather and above-average rainfall.

The island of Henderson is subjected to pollution. A scientific study published in 2017* revealed that this uninhabited UNESCO-World-Heritage-listed island has the highest density of plastic debris in the world: 18 tonnes of debris, i.e. 671 pieces per square metre. The island is located on the pathway of a ocean current known to transport a great deal of debris, resulting in the arrival of more than 3500 pieces every day on one of the island's beaches, thereby constituting a threat to land and marine biodiversity.



Wild goats © F. Lehoux



Coastal erosion © SPC-INTEGRE

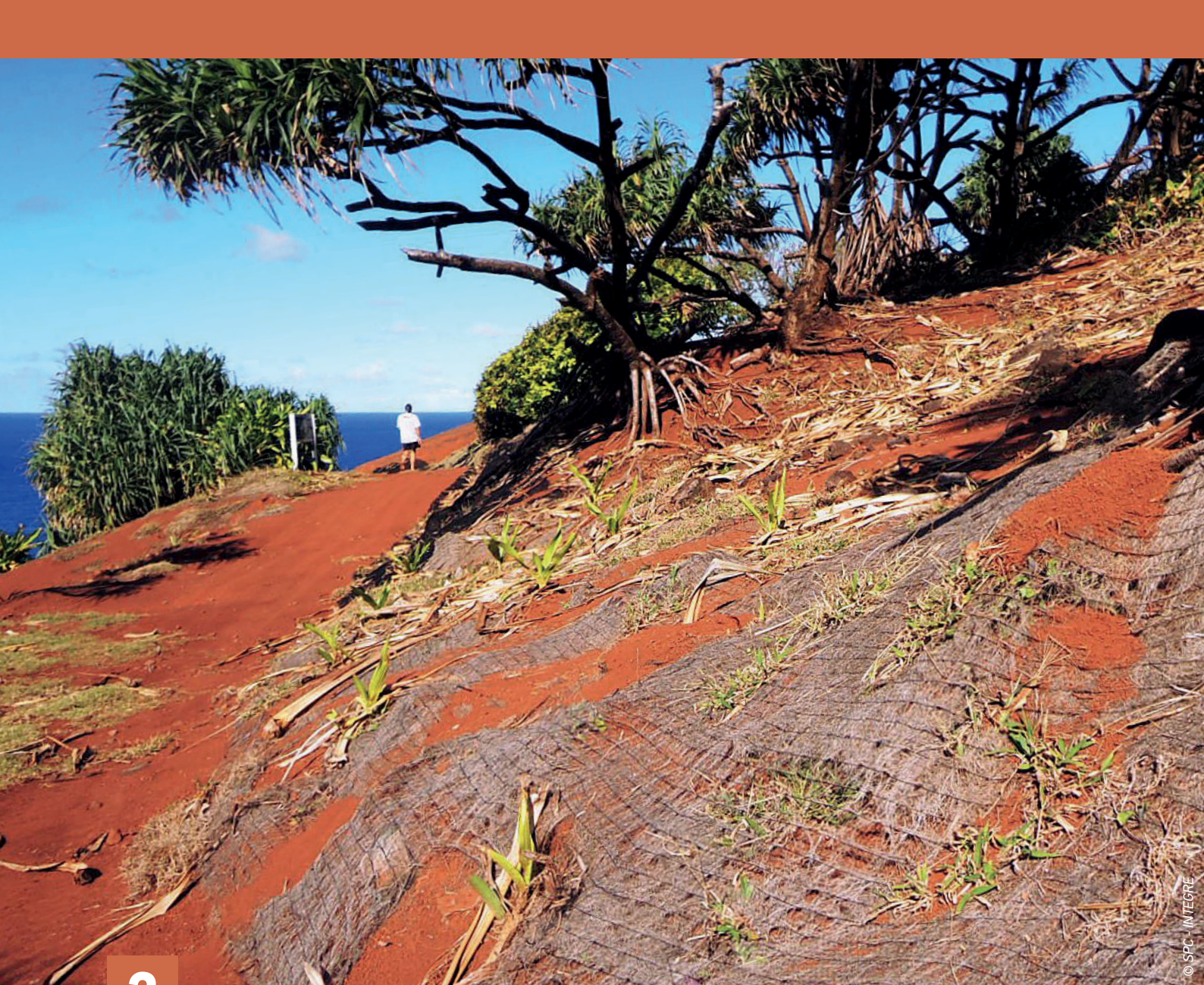


Pollution on the beach



© F. Lehoux

Lavers J.L., Bond A.L. "Exceptional and rapid accumulation of anthropogenic debris on one of the world's most remote and pristine islands." PNAS, June 6, 2017 Vol. 114, no. 23)



2

INTEGRE PROJECT

IMPROVING INTEGRATED
COASTAL MANAGEMENT FOR
THE BENEFIT OF COMMUNITIES

SUSTAINABLY MANAGING ISLANDS AND COASTAL AREAS





The human footprint on natural coastal environments is increasing, causing disturbances that are jeopardising mankind's ability to access available resources, develop sustainable economic activities and preserve our traditions. A number of approaches that could help sustainably manage the environment are discussed below.

CHALLENGES

A COVETED HERITAGE

OCT coastlands and islands are where human populations live, levers for economic development and environmental- and culturally high-value natural heritage. They draw on a number of monetary, heritage-related, aesthetic and spiritual

resources (cf. table below) and one of the major challenges is managing to fully preserve this capital by strengthening its assets while reducing threats to such coveted areas.

COASTLAND CAPITAL			
 Economic assets	 Biological and ecological assets	 Cultural and intangible assets	 Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism • Fishing • Agriculture • Aquaculture • Industries • Trade, ports • Real estate • BTP • Public services • Raw materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outstanding ecosystems (e.g. forests, coral reefs, mangroves) • Endemic biodiversity • Rare species • Iconic species (e.g. humpback whales, manta rays) • Ecological services: e.g. water purification, carbon cycle, climate regulation, pollination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional Pacific-islander knowledge • Scientific knowledge • Listed features: UNESCO World Heritage, RAMSAR, etc. • Beautiful landscapes, Sacred places • Leisure, well-being 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution • Habitat destruction • Invasive species • Resource overuse overuse • Biodiversity loss • Ecosystem disturbances and loss of ecosystem services • Climate change • Loss of cultural values • Natural disasters (e.g. tsunamis, tropical cyclones)

MANAGEMENT

SUSTAINABLY MANAGING THIS COMMON HERITAGE

In an environment with so many unique economic, social and environmental factors to contend with, sustainably managing common resources for the well-being of all its users is a vital concern. How can different interests and uses be reconciled? How can public support and involvement be elicited around common projects without causing tensions and frustration? New approaches and territorial governance forms that involve local stakeholders

and users in the decision-making process are increasingly being used to meet this challenge. They are based on a democratic, participatory model and aim at developing local solidarity, overcoming initial ill-feelings, finding consensus-based solutions, building a shared vision and sharing the benefits fairly. Integrated management and local development are two of the participatory models promoted and implemented by INTEGRE.

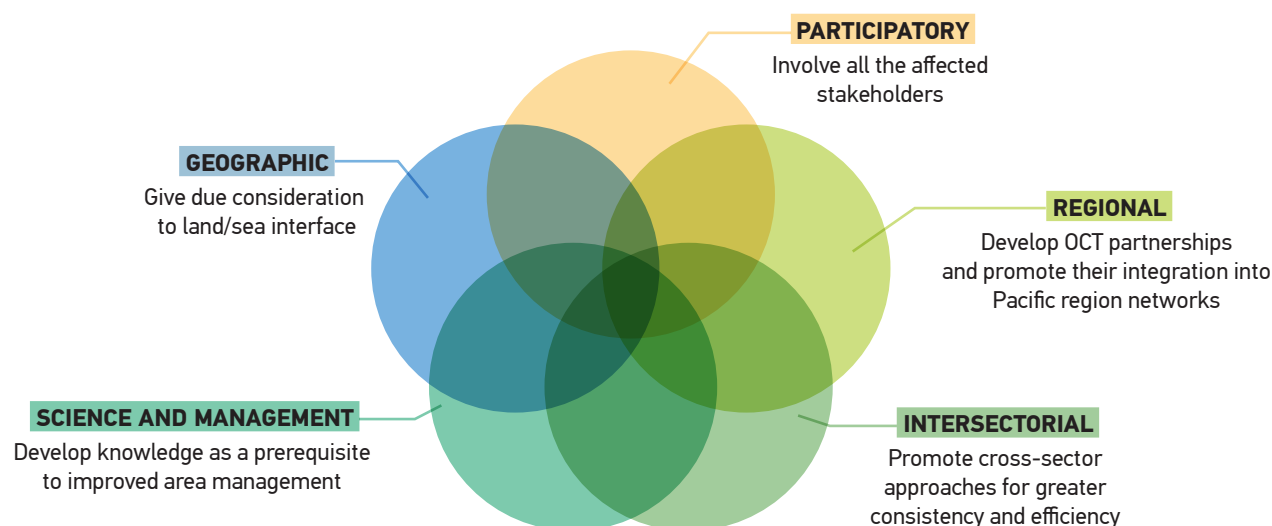
DEFINITIONS

INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT

Integrated coastal management (ICM) involves sustainably using an area (land, shore or sea) or resource (e.g. water, forests and lagoons) by involving local stakeholders in the decision-making process and reconciling social and economic development with natural and cultural heritage conservation.

ICM takes a global ridge-to-reef view of coastal areas and works to intertwine the visions of the various economic, environmental, social, cultural and scientific sectors.

It serves as a collaboration and planning tool as well as a way to help prioritise uses and management measures while integrating cultural reference points and traditional knowledge. ICM encourages sustainable development initiatives by drawing on success stories elsewhere and requires local stakeholders to jointly define their objectives with sufficient community support to be legitimate, accepted and abided by. Over the past 20 years, ICM has been implemented in a number of programmes in the South Pacific.



“Integrated coastal management (ICM), is a territorial governance tool for sustainable development and resilience to global change.”

SUSTAINABLE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

Local communities can sometimes find the notion of integrated coastal management difficult to embrace, either because they do not understand it or view it as remote from their day-to-day concerns. On islands, all land is a “coastal zone” that receives inputs from the mountains to the reefs and so “integrated island management” resonates better with communities. In the islands, this

approach can be seen as “sustainable local development”, which may be more readily understood and accepted. It is defined as a previously-discussed and shared strategy that aims to create social, economic, cultural and environmental harmony among all the stakeholders, who interact in a specific human-scale region without jeopardising their future well-being.

INTEGRE

INTEGRE (French acronym for Pacific Territories' Initiative for Regional Management of the Environment) provides support for integrated coastal management (ICM) initiatives in the four European Pacific overseas countries and territories (OCTs) and promotes ICM in the Pacific region.

PROJECT OBJECTIVE

INTEGRE is a participatory project for implementing new governance forms and developing an activity programme designed and monitored by a large number of partners. Its main objective has both regional and local components: helping manage or sustainably develop OCT environments for the benefit of their communities.

*"Helping manage
or sustainably develop
OCT environments
for the benefit
of their communities"*

REGIONAL COMPONENT

Pacific OCTs seldom turn to the regional organisations they belong to for help. There is fairly little discussion or collaboration between them, despite the regional environmental challenges they face. The project's regional component aims to strengthen regional cooperation in sustainable development and ICM matters and consists of two main activities:

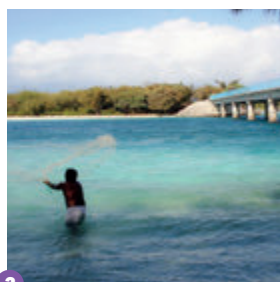
- **Creating forums for exchanges and collaboration between the OCTs** and between them and the region's other countries by holding regional sector-based workshops to share experience in terms of sustainable tourism and organic farming, etc., providing regional expertise for OCTs in hazardous-waste management, etc. and holding bilateral exchanges between OCTs and between them and other countries in the region.
- **Improving OCT input to regional exchange and collaboration networks** by taking part in regional cooperation work, creating exchange mechanisms, showcasing lessons learnt through result maximization and reporting and by incorporating existing regional networks such as in organic farming, etc. Progress on regional work is indicated in follow-up tables published in annual progress reports.

NEW CALEDONIA



1

New Caledonia's Southern Tip
INTEGRE aims to strengthen UNESCO management-committee's involvement in the Great Southern Lagoon management plan, improve knowledge and management of visitor traffic and recreational uses in marine and coastal areas and hold discussions on a sustainable development strategy for the southern tip of the main island.



2

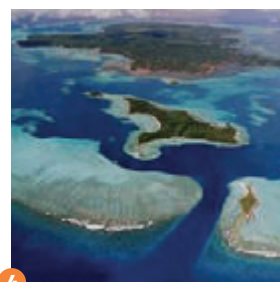
Beautemps-Beaupre and Ouvéa atolls
INTEGRE is providing assistance for operationally implementing management of the UNESCO World-Heritage-listed site. The Loyalty Islands Province, traditional leaders and associations, assisted by scientists, have joined forces to tackle erosion and invasive-species regulation, provide awareness training and showcase the island's iconic sites so as to support ecotourism development.



3

North-eastern coastal area
INTEGRE is assisting the Northern Province and local management committees strengthen participatory management of this UNESCO World-Heritage listed site. Lagoon-health monitoring, waste-management and watershed-restoration activities are being conducted with local stakeholder involvement.

WALLIS & FUTUNA



4

Wallis Island and its lagoon
INTEGRE is assisting with implementation of a sustainable development strategy for the island's communities in areas identified as priorities, such as water-resource preservation and shoreline protection.



5

Futuna
INTEGRE is helping sustainably manage and develop the environment to preserve the pristine setting and the quality of the territory's environments. INTEGRE is assisting the communities in areas identified as priorities, such as waste management, water-resource preservation and shoreline protection and restoration.

LOCAL COMPONENT

Small-scale trials through action and ownership are an approach that local stakeholders view as tangible, so each territory proposed a selection of pilot sites where INTEGRÉ could provide support to local experiments and the communities could play an active role in their own development.

The local component involves conducting experimental ICM and development projects on a total of nine pilot sites and the projects follow a framework, i.e. a local action plan developed closely with partners at the site.

The local component involves:

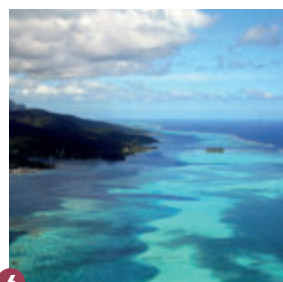
- conducting small-scale experimental ICM and development projects on pilot sites
- improving environmental-management governance

Lessons learnt on the ground under the local component are fed back into the regional component and the methods and results maximized and promoted in the Pacific. Progress on regional work is indicated in follow-up tables published in annual progress reports.

THE NINE PILOT SITES



FRENCH POLYNESIA



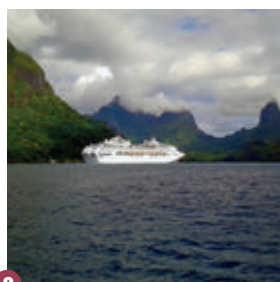
6 Raiatea-Taha'a islands and their lagoon

INTEGRÉ is providing assistance to the islands' sustainable economic development in agriculture, fisheries and tourism and support for reducing pollution from business operations and developing sustainable economic activities



7 Tahiti Peninsula

INTEGRÉ is helping develop sustainable lagoon use on this site by reducing human pressure and developing sustainable and innovative economic activities.



8 Opunohu Bay and Valley

INTEGRÉ is helping develop sustainable tourism by implementing environmental protection activities on the site, developing ecotourism and improving the community's living standards.



9 Pitcairn Islands

INTEGRÉ is helping develop and promote this remote and historically-significant island group in three main areas, i.e. waste management and recycling, soil-erosion control and sustainably promoting natural and cultural heritage features.

LOGFRAME

A logframe is a project management tool recommended by donors, including the European Union, which provides consistency between the various project levels by stating clearly-defined objectives and the expected activities and outcomes. It can be used to:

- identify the resources required for achieving the objectives
- monitor project progress and assess the results

The project's two-tier (regional and local) structure is based on a sequence of objectives, activities and expected outcomes and so each activity can contribute to attaining several objectives. External reviews organised and funded by the European Commission are scheduled at different stages in the project.



INTEGRE can be summarised as follows:

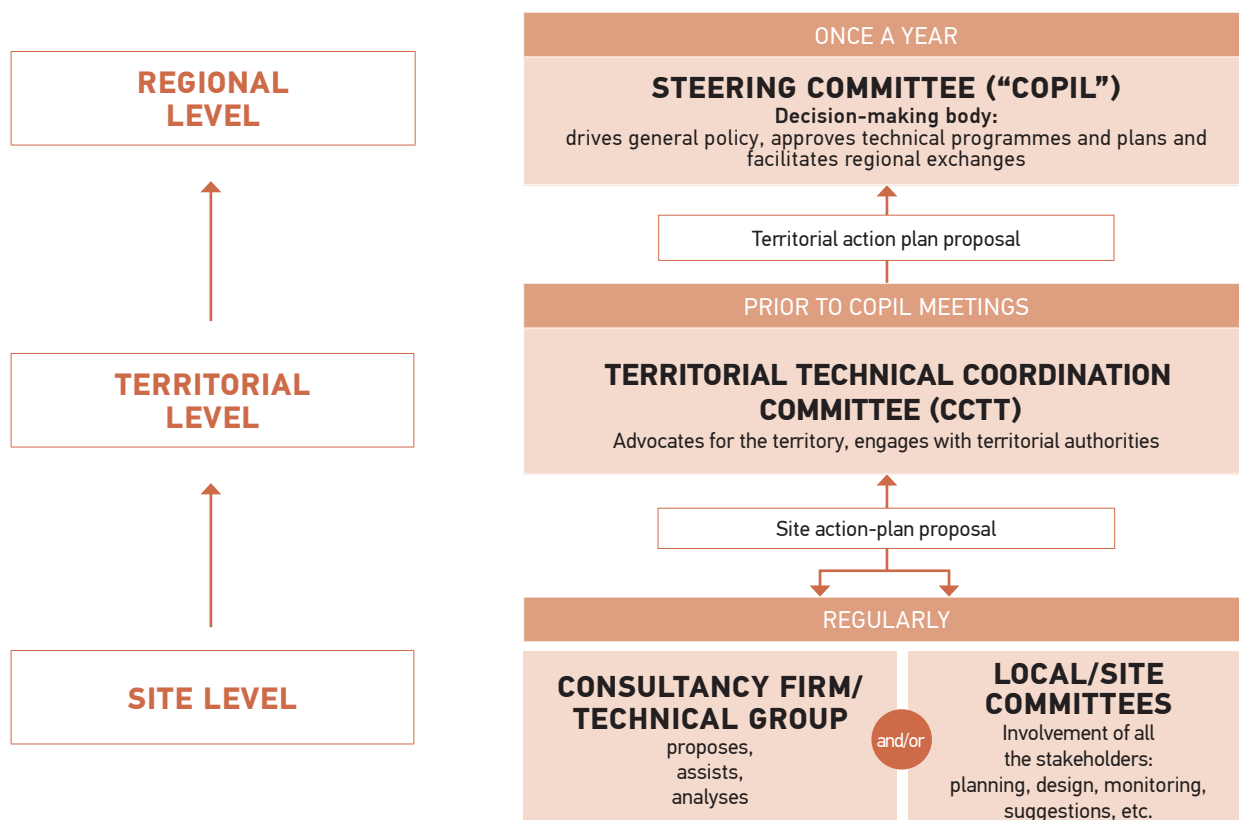
OVERALL OBJECTIVE	HELPING MANAGE OR SUSTAINABLY DEVELOP OCT ENVIRONMENTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THEIR COMMUNITIES			
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	REGIONAL COMPONENT Strengthen regional ICM cooperation		LOCAL COMPONENT Develop and implement an ICM plan based on the territory's sustainable development issues	
EXPECTED OUTCOMES	Set up forums for OCTs to meet and work with each other and with other countries in the region	Improve OCT input to regional exchange networks	Improve environmental management governance	Locally implement ICM activities
ACTIVITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organise regional technical workshops • Regional technical consultancies • OCT and OCT/ACP bilateral exchanges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OCT input to regional strategic documents • Develop tools for regional exchanges • Project result-maximization and communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up participatory local/territorial/ regional governance bodies • Build local capacity • Raise civil-society and decision-maker awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop an ICM/pilot-site plan • Implement management/ conservation activities • Develop new sustainable economic activities

GOVERNANCE

INTEGRE is being carried out in all four OCTs from 2013 to 2018 and is driven by French Polynesia together with New Caledonia, Wallis & Futuna and Pitcairn. Implementation has been coordinated by the Pacific Community (SPC) with a specially recruited five-person team: a coordinator, a project

assistant and three deputy coordinators, i.e. one for each territory.

A geographical three-tier (region, territory and pilot site) governance approach has been taken as outlined in the figure below:



IMPLEMENTATION

Activities are implemented in several different ways. They are set out in action plans (regional and territorial) approved by the Steering Committee and by MOUs signed by SPC and the four territorial authorising officers.

The different implementation methods are:

- **Direct implementation by SPC** (mainly for regional activities or when no local technical partner has been identified to carry out an activity)
- **Implementation by local partners**, supervised by:
 - implementation agreements which provide for delegation of management of INTEGRÉ funding linked to implementing the identified activities
 - accreditation documents, signed by SPC and the technical operators, make it possible to delegate implementation of identified activities without delegating funding, which will continue to be administered by SPC. Accreditation documents make it possible to fund activities carried out by technical departments without having to go through the central local government budget and to work with small local organisations

The accreditation documents and implementation agreements are closely monitored administratively.

BUDGET

Funded by the European Union to the tune of EUR 12 million (XPF 1.4 billion), INTEGRÉ has been implemented in four OCTs from 2013 to 2018. SPC provides financial control for the project and audit reports are submitted to the European Commission with each disbursement request. The implementation agreements with managing operators are not individually audited, but project audits contain substantial material on these grants. Managing operator expenditure is recorded in SPC accounts once the supporting documents required by the organisation's procedures have been submitted.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Based on operator outputs and following discussions with and approvals by the partners, the INTEGRÉ team provides and disseminates various deliverables, including quarterly progress reports, steering committee minutes, annual reports and workshop/forum reports. The materials produced by the project, including slideshows, scientific publications, posters, photos and videos, are regularly posted on the project website (www.integre.spc.int) and are freely downloadable. External reviews of INTEGRÉ organised by the European Commission are planned to monitor progress and ensure the outputs match the objectives.

3

INTEGRE ON PITCAIRN

ACTING LOCALLY
TO BENEFIT
THE COMMUNITY

INTEGRE ON PITCAIRN

INTEGRE is working to promote the integrated management of this exceptional coastal area and to adapt to the difficulties of this very sparsely populated territory.



LOCAL GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS

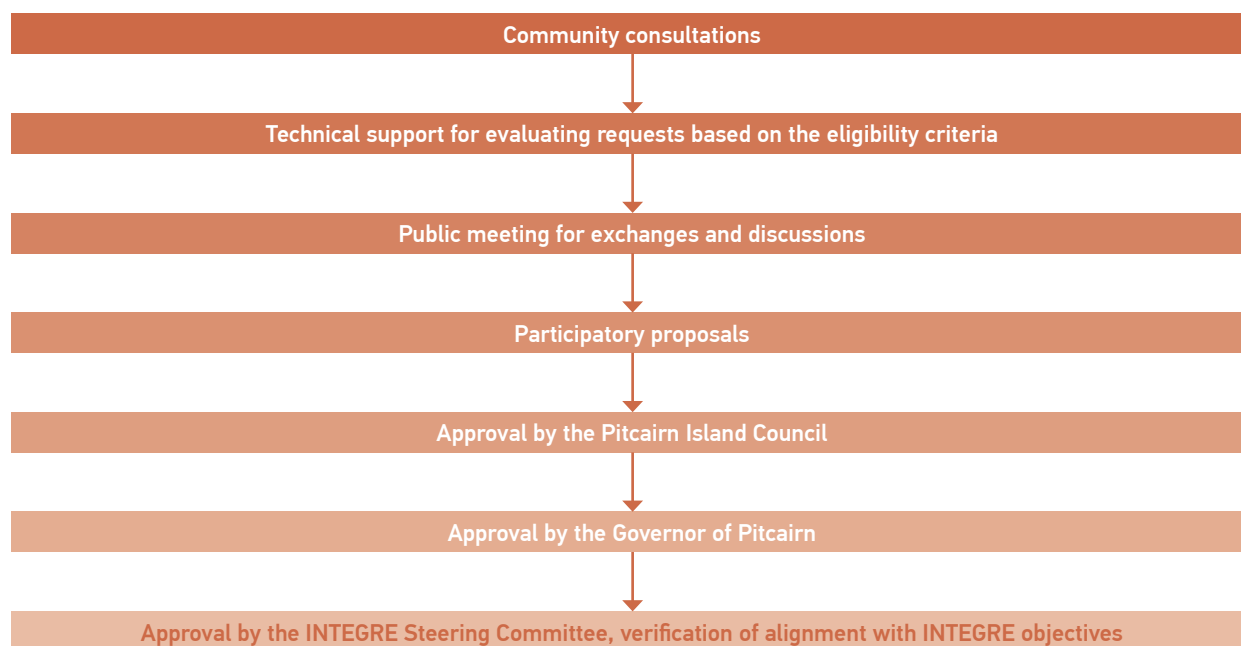
With regard to site governance and management, several actions already existed and have served as a support base for INTEGRE:

- EDF-9 project for improved water storage, quality and supply was completed in September 2013 in collaboration with SPC/SOPAC, the programme's project manager;
- Marine Park Reserve: concept recommended to the Governor and HMG by the Council for consideration. At this stage no decision has been made in regards to its implementation. The marine protected area would cover the EEZ and allow for fisheries (including commercial) within the 12-mile zone around the islands;
- A five-year Strategic Development Plan (SDP) has recently been adopted by the Government of Pitcairn Island (GPI). It concentrates on developing eco-tourism and small-scale export and aims at attracting new immigrants and has been extended to 2018;
- The five-year tourism development plan (2011-2015), which outlines several key sustainable-tourism objectives: attracting customers' interest, developing international tourist relations, increasing tourist numbers, promoting and protecting Pitcairn's culture, history and heritage, increasing tourism revenues and boosting Pitcairn's economy. Its implementation was reviewed and, like the Strategic Development Plan, it was extended to 2018;
- Current work on water conservation: development of a water management plan, in application of the SDP, by the Division Manager of Natural Resources;
- Domestic goat population management plan, following wild goat eradication in 2014;
- Darwin Initiative: A team of three worked for three months on data acquisition (estimate of the carrying capacity per species, to be divided between local consumption and potential exports -Duffy, 2014). This estimate could provide the basis for a fisheries resources management plan;
- A broad-spectrum environmental assessment, particularly covering the issue of eradicating the island's rat population.
- EDF-9 territorial budget: work on building the "alternate harbour" at began in 2014.

GOVERNANCE

The INTEGRÉ action plan for Pitcairn was developed in close collaboration with the local community. During a trip to Pitcairn from 5 to 8 June 2014, two INTEGRÉ coordinators met with the Council, the Division Manager of Natural Resources, the President of the Pitcairn Island Producers Cooperative (PIPCO) and other members of the local community. They were able to visit the Tedside Alternate Harbour site, gauge erosion issues (particularly at St Paul's) and note the existence of invasive species. They provided explanations about INTEGRÉ and the participatory ICM approach.

Several members of the local community displayed strong interest in the project and proposed some complementary activities over a several-week-long consultative process (public meeting discussions, approval by Pitcairn's Territorial Authorising Officer and the INTEGRÉ steering committee in 2014). This led to increasing the project's funding contribution to NZD 580,625, i.e. EUR 371,600. Committees and procedures were developed for implementing the project as shown below:



© Frédérique



"The INTEGRE action plan for Pitcairn was developed in close collaboration with the local community"

INTEGRE governance on Pitcairn

REGIONAL LEVEL / ONCE A YEAR

STEERING COMMITTEE (COPIL)

- President of French Polynesia (COPIL Chair)
- President of the Government of New Caledonia, Prefect of Wallis & Futuna, Governor of Pitcairn (Authorising Officers)
- Head of the European Commission Office
- Focal technical departments: Wilderness Conservation Agency (New Caledonia), Office of the Environment (French Polynesia) and Department of the Environment (Wallis & Futuna)
- SPC (facilitation and secretariat), INTEGRE (observation)



TERRITORIAL/LOCAL LEVEL

- Pitcairn Island Council
- Pitcairn Islands Office
- Public meetings

INTEGRE IMPLEMENTATION

SITE ASSESSMENT

Pitcairn's strengths can also be its weaknesses, e.g. its remoteness and small population have both contributed to the preservation of the environment and prevented proper development of capabilities and activities.

A SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats) analysis was carried out as an evaluation and decision-making aid. It is presented below:

SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small population (easy information circulation) • Clear transportation calendar • Environmental quality (preserved environment, low pressure) • Local forums for consultation (strong social organization) • Healthy basis for economic development based on natural resources (good status of fishing resources, no ciguatera, fertile soil, entrepreneurial spirit, etc.) • Successful development of some private initiatives, e.g. honey & tourism • A constitutional/institutional governance structure which gives administrative responsibilities in partnership with HMG (British Government) • History 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographic isolation, remoteness – limited and expensive shipping • Small and ageing population, lack of effective immigration plan • Limited human capacities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of human resources - Training in tourism development & promotion • Limited natural resource base, e.g. challenging water resource situation • Image linked to issues related to child safety • High budgetary aid dependence, over-dependency on Government employment, limited development in off-island income • Small and limited island economy • Limited development of private sector
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buoyant cruise ship market • Economic dynamism (potential external market for fish or fruit) • Vibrant market for ecological and adventure tourism, increased international awareness of Pitcairn as a niche tourist destination • Opportunities for private sector development • Good environmental image • "Polynesian cousins" and market for modest export of fresh produce to Mangareva • HMG & international community willing to support effective change and action • Political & financial support: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forward-looking Pitcairn Island Council - HMG commitment to sustain and support Pitcairn • Support of regional development agencies (RSPB [Royal Society for the Protection of Birds], Pew) • Dedicated support & advice from the Governor's office, Pitcairn Island Office and DFID • Increasing environmental awareness among islanders • Potential for tourist accommodations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong erosion • Invasive species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plants: lantana, roseapple, <i>Solanum migrum</i>, sorghum, etc. - Animals: goats, rats • Small economy • Failure to address natural resources issue, e.g. water resources • Ageing population • Limited private sector development & tourism promotion • Failure to sustain human resource training • Health restrictions regarding exports

OBJECTIVES

This analysis helped better define the project strategy and make future activities more consistent. So, consultations with the community and official revealed that the main issues are:

- **Improving waste management (particularly hazardous waste).**

Current practice is all household rubbish and hazardous waste is burned in a deep pit. At this time, there are no measures in place to ensure the safety of either employees or community members at the waste site. There are no recycling facilities and no standards for dealing with hazardous materials such as batteries, household appliances, etc.

- **Controlling erosion**

The wild goats living all over the island are the main cause of soil erosion (Tonkin & Taylor, 2014). At the same time, erosion is increasing with changes to Pitcairn's hydrologic regime. Over the past few years Pitcairn has experienced a change in weather patterns with unpredictable weather and above-average rainfall. In February 2012, Pitcairn received over 600 mm of rain within a 24-hour period, which caused landslides in various locations. The main point of entry to Pitcairn is Bounty Bay, which received the worst damage from multiple landslides. The ocean surrounding Pitcairn was covered with a heavy blanket of mud for a three-month period. During heavy rainfall, this is a common sight around the island. Although, the February 2012 incident was an unexpected event, with certain measures, damage could be less drastic.

- **Preserving and promoting Pitcairn through sustainable environmental management and use.**

- **Fisheries management.**

Current fisheries legislation is out of date and there are no standards or regulations on Pitcairn to sustainably manage fisheries practices. The UK-funded Darwin Initiative operation aims at defining a carrying capacity and the potential for economic fishing and a management plan, which INTEGRE could help implement.

- **Controlling invasive pests**

Rats are not only a hindrance to local farming yields but are also a health risk as they spread disease. Wild goats had multiplied on the island to a saturation point and had an impact on erosion.

- **Commercial development**

Pitcairn wants to develop trade with French Polynesia (only 500 km away, the Gambier Islands are close neighbours), particularly in the areas of fresh produce and fish.

These objectives are in line with the priorities set out in the Strategic Development Plan, i.e.

- Immigration and re-population
- Infrastructure development
- Tourism development

ACTION PLAN AND BUDGET

A total budget of EUR 371,600 (i.e. NZD 580,625 and XPF 44 million) has been allotted for INTEGRE on Pitcairn. An action plan was developed to achieve these objectives based on two main activities.

ACTIVITY 1

→ Improve waste management

At the current time, Pitcairn does not have any waste storage or treatment facilities. However, in comparison to other Pacific islands and given its extreme isolation, Pitcairn's waste management is fairly good. Residents have special talents for reusing everyday objects and devices. One negative aspect is burning trash in a pit to reduce its volume, which poses a public health problems.

INTEGRE's objective is to help improve waste management through two actions:

- Developing a waste management plan, particularly alternatives to burning, optimising reuse and export of recyclable and hazardous waste.
- Purchasing equipment, particularly a plant shredder to promote compost production



ACTIVITY 2

→ Reduce erosion

There was population of nearly 500 goats on Pitcairn at the beginning of the INTEGRÉ project, which caused a lot of damage to the island's hillsides as they eliminated the plant cover there. Work was undertaken by the British Government to eliminate all the wild goats in the early stages of INTEGRÉ, which was followed by a plan to manage the remaining domestic goats. INTEGRÉ supported restoration of the damaged hillsides through three activities:

- Setting up a nursery to replant the slopes
- Laying erosion-control mats and planting
- Laying culverts to collect water flowing down the slopes and reduce erosion during heavy rain.

ACTIVITY 3

→ Support tourism-related economic development

Although the British Government ensures Pitcairn Islanders' basic needs, residents would be able to develop their capacities and plan a future in which entrepreneurship can also allow them to earn incomes. Pitcairn's history makes it a sought-after location for certain tourists, who sometimes travel long distances to discover the islands of the Bounty mutineers. INTEGRÉ is providing support to residents for two tourism-related projects:

- Setting up a botanical garden
- Making souvenirs from recycled glass



Botanical garden © F. Lehoucq



Coastal fishing © SPC - INTEGRÉ

ACTIVITY 4

→ Manage existing activities to make them sustainable

The main activities involved are farming and coastal fishing. Coastal marine resources are currently subject to little pressure given the low number of fishers. However, Pitcairn's geographic isolation makes its resources fragile since as it has few connections with neighbouring islands, there is little natural "reseed-ing". Pitcairn is already working on a coastal fisheries management plan together with King's College in London. At the same time through its technical support, INTEGRÉ should make it possible to better integrate fishers' concerns into the proposed management plan and put them at the centre of governance, implementation and monitoring arrangements.

In terms of farming, INTEGRÉ provides technical support to inhabitants to make farming practices more sustainable, through:

- providing tailored advice - all the gardens are visited and recommendations made on a case-by-case basis
- holding group training session on soil analysis and how to make permanent mounds.

This support has allowed Pitcairn to become part of the regional "pilot-farm network". Even if farmers from Pitcairn cannot attend regional workshops, a specialist's visit to Pitcairn allowed the lessons-learned at the workshops to be shared and established contacts to pass on the project's future outcomes, particularly the factsheets.

"The ICM plan will be developed with the support of consultants as part of the project's regional activities"

SERIOUS CONSTRAINTS TO BE DEALT WITH

Implementation of this action plan will have to take into consideration several constraints

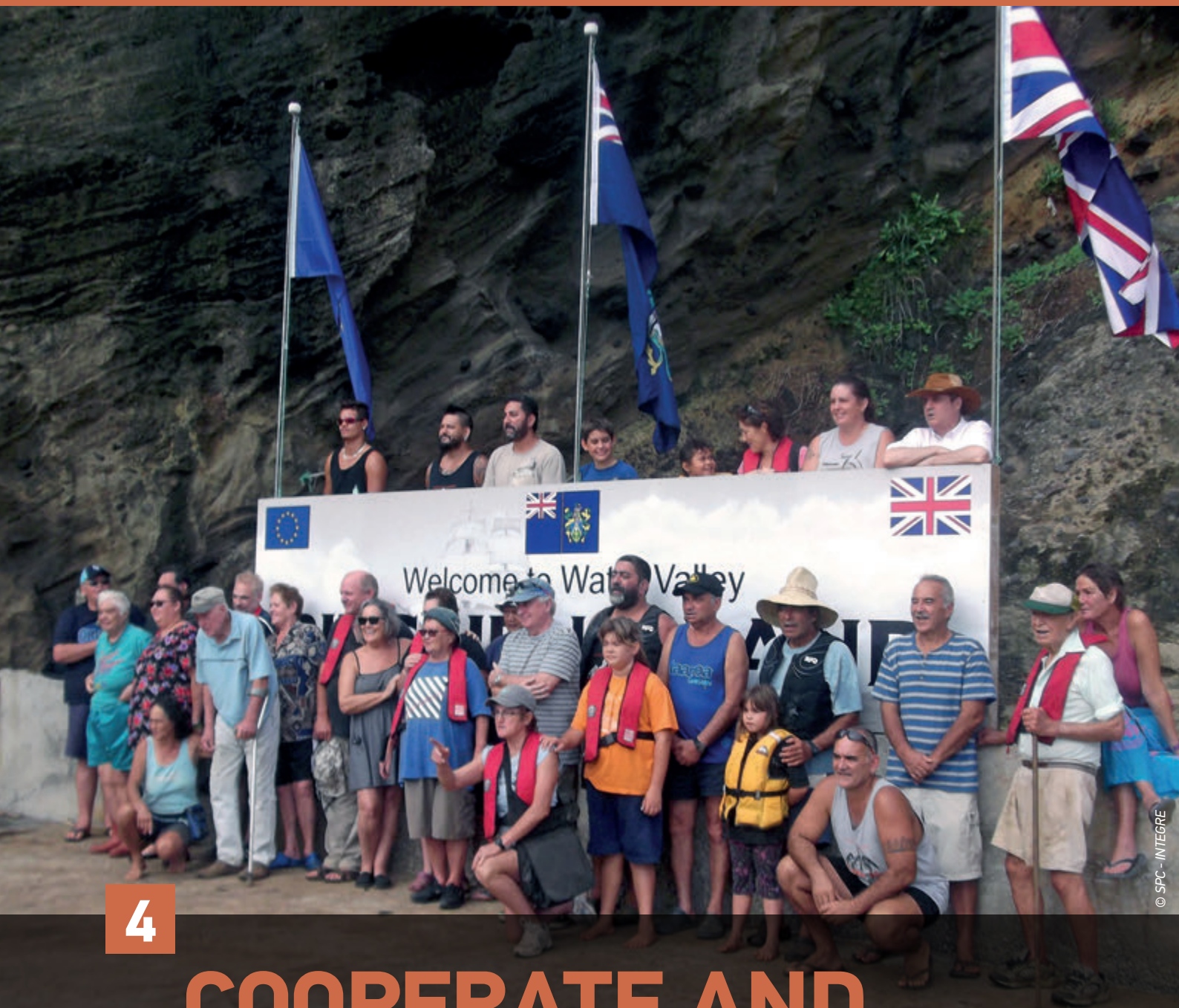
- The availability of labour, which is not only limited but also involved in port construction
- The high costs of transport due to the island's remote location
- Travel-related difficulties. First you have to go to Tahiti and then Mangareva, the main island in the Gambiers. From there, three times a year (May, August and November), a series of three return sea trips are organised over a period of two weeks. It takes two days by ship to go from Mangareva to Pitcairn.
- Control of the wild goat population was a vital prerequisite for implementing erosion prevention actions

In order to deal with the lack of labourers, three French Polynesians were hired on renewable three-month contracts. An additional budget of NZD 21,000 (EUR 12,184) covered their transport and housing-related costs (e.g. electricity, gas). The community provided support assessed at some NZD 1,000/month (EUR 580) by providing accommodations.

A visit by consultants is planned to consolidate the participatory approach via finalisation of an integrated waste management plan, awareness activities, assistance to INTEGRÉ activities and, finally, to draw up the outlines of an ICM plan. The latter activity is designed to maintain community involvement over the long-term and to stimulate innovation. The ICM plan will be developed with the support of a consultancy as part of the project's regional activities.







4

COOPERATE AND MAXIMIZE RESULTS

TO ENSURE A TERRITORY-WIDE
REACH AND SHARE KNOWLEDGE

SHARING AND DISSEMINATING

INTEGRE is conducting a range of trials and a variety of results have arisen from the project's implementation. Communication actions help share this new knowledge and these new skills more widely as they benefit both Pitcairn Islanders and communities in the South Pacific.



Organic agriculture training session by the New Caledonia Chamber of Agriculture © SPC - INTEGRE

TARGET GROUPS

Communication efforts should be aimed at a specific audience, such as partners, experts and decision-makers, but also at the general public who are increasingly concerned about environmental issues. On Pitcairn, given its small size, target groups are mainly the local community and public officials based on Pitcairn or in New Zealand. As a result, the target groups are varied:

- Pitcairn Island Council and inhabitants
- The Governor, Deputy Governor and British Foreign and Commonwealth Office
- General public and schools
- Regional project partners and groups formed for project purposes so as to learn lessons from everyone's experience and develop regional cooperation: New Caledonia, French Polynesia, Wallis and Futuna
- Local, regional, French overseas and international media, whether web-based, paper press or television
- Regional and European organisations that are directly involved in the project, along with regional cooperation departments, the French departments of overseas territories and Europe-Pacific cooperation, SPC (New Caledonia and Fiji), European Union, SPREP (Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme), POET-Com, etc.

MESSAGES

Depending on the target groups, the messages will cover the following concepts:

- These islands have remarkable natural heritage that must be protected and preserved for current and future generations
- Integrated coastal management is an appropriate, tried and tested solution for sustainable development in South Pacific islands that is environmentally sound and benefits local communities
- The Pitcairn community is closely involved and plays an active part in decisions and initiatives for preserving and using their environment so as to introduce sustainable solutions
- Solutions and initiatives that have been successfully tried on Pitcairn can be used as examples and replicated elsewhere, particularly in the Pacific region
- INTEGRE provides assistance for local integrated management policies so as to strengthen and improve the process behind shared management of the environment. Environmental departments are also special project partners.
- Natural environment conservation helps society become more resilient to global change and natural disasters. It also helps maintain traditional culture and fosters greater harmony
- It is beneficial to OCTs to cooperate with each other and other Pacific territories when introducing regional solutions to environmental and sustainable-development issues. The European Union and SPC provide them with support for developing their projects



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OPEN ACCESS TO INFORMATION

Various communication resources and materials have been set up:

- A website presenting the project and its progress by posting news items and downloadable documents
- A digital library offering open access to all the materials generated by project implementation including reports, posters, workshop minutes, slideshows, flyers and photo and video library
- A graphic charter and accessories bearing the INTEGRE logo to improve the project's visibility and branding

INTEGRE is promoted in New Caledonia and its results disseminated by

- Issuing press releases to the local press, including local radios, and to partners
- Posting content on the website
- The project management team and some of its other teams taking part in local, regional and international events to talk to the public and partners at agricultural and science fairs, forums, workshops and conferences. Appropriate materials are produced for these events.



Website homepage



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“Today the majority of the younger generation tend to leave the island at the age of around 15 to attend secondary school in New Zealand. In creating an economy based on sustainable tourism Pitcairn may be able to create opportunities where Pitcairn children want to come back home.”

”



**Brief bio of Peggy Roudaut
INTEGRE Coordinator in New Caledonia**

Peggy joined SPC in September in 2016 to coordinate INTEGRE. Prior to that she had worked at the Regional Cooperation and External Relations Department under the Office of the President of the New Caledonian Government from 2016 to 2017, where she was in charge of cooperation and New Caledonia’s regional integration with the countries of the Pacific, specifically handling New Caledonia’s relations with the European Union. Her duties included acting as the EDF Authorising Officer, managing EU-funded projects in New Caledonia in various areas ranging from research and innovation to employment and training as well as the environment and natural resources. She had previously been with the New Caledonia Economic Observatory after starting her career as a consultant with a Paris-based consultancy firm. She was trained in political science and international relations, earning a magister from Sorbonne University (Paris I) and was also awarded master’s degrees in geography and history.



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